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REPORT

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd December 1916.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1916.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
Assamese.					
1	"Akon" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hem Ch. Goswami, Brahmin; age about 42 years.	2,000
2	"Banhi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 47 years.	500
3	"Diptee" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. G. R. Kampfer	500
Bengali.					
4	"Abale Hadis" (P)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Abdul Hakim; age 32 years	1,000
5	"Akhyani" (P)	Do.	Do.	Surendra Mohan Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age 36 years.	300
6	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin; age 57 years.	700
7	"Al-Islam" (P)	Do.	Do.	Akram Khan; age 36 years	900
8	"Alochana" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
9	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	500
10	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo; age 46 years.	300
11	"Antapur" (P)	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo; age 31 years.	1,300
12	"Archhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 37 years.	600
13	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	350
14	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 76 years.	1,000
15	"Avasar" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti; age 51 years.	1,600
16	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 42 years.	600
17	"Baidya Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
18	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu, Baidya; age about 53 years.	500
19	"Baisya Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui	500
20	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	C. S. Patterson	4,000
21	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
22	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 58 years.	150
23	"Banga Mahila" (P)	Puthia	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	Not known.
24	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin; age 70 years.	5,000
25	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 31 years.	1,550

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
26	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 59 years.	19,000
27	" Bankura Darpan " (N) ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nuth Mukherji; age 55 years	453
28	" Banshari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
29	" Barisal Hitaishi " (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 38 years.	625
30	" Basumat " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji	14,000
31	" Bauddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami; age 33 years.	750
32	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
33	" Bharati " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo; age about 33 years.	1,700
34	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha; age 40 years; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha; age 52 years.	4,000
35	" Bharatmalila " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo; age 35 years.	450
36	" Bharat Nari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
37	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Girish Chandra Bagchi ...	250
38	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin; age 42 years.	200
39	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope; age about 44 years.	200
40	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
41	" Birbhum Hitaishi " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Bichitra Bilas Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 19 years.	250
42	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	940
43	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mullik, Hindu, Brahmin; age 35 years.	800
44	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sendar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
45	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo; age 54 years.	660
46	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	890
47	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Baranta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,000
48	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N) ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Prabodhananda Sarker, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	600
49	" Byasasy O Baniya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
50	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N) ...	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 32 years.	800
51	" Charu Mitra " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha	800

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
52	"Chhatra Ranjan" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-Monthly ...	Saraj Kumar Ray, Hindu, Kayastha	500
53	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Devendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 30 years.	500
54	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	300
55	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	1,000
56	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	100
57	"Dainik Basumati" (N)	Do. ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
58	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
59	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 41 years.	100
60	"Dhanwantari" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 62 years.	600
61	"Dharma Tatya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
62	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 55 years.	7,000
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 26 years.	1,500
64	"Faridpur Hitalshini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 79 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	800
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 36 years.	300
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	3,000
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 59 years.	400
71	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Weekly ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	200
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 18 years.	800
75	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	32,000
76	"Islam Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Shaikh Abdul Majid ...	1,000
77	"Islam Darsun" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Abdul Rahim, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	3,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N)* ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700

* Suspended.

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
79	"Jagabai" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amrita Lal Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 58 years.	500
80	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 58 years.	700
81	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
82	"Jahnabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
83	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)*	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
84	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jatiudranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
85	"Jasohar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
86	"Jhankar" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
87	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur	Do.	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
88	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
89	"Kajer-Loke" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
90	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	300
91	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
92	"Karma" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Krishna Kishor Das, Hindu, Karma-kar; age 28 years.	400
93	"Kempur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
94	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
96	"Krishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
97	"Krishi Samvad" (P)	Dacca	Do	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	1,000
98	"Krishi Sangvad" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Probhas Chandra Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	300
99	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
100	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Satish Ch. Mukharji	500
101	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
102	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
103	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years	500
104	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Bhowas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
105	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya; age 32 years.	1,200

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
106	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	1,000
107	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	1,100
108	"Manasi-o-Marmabani" (P)*	Calcutta	Monthly	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	1,000
109	"Mandar Mala" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 68 years.	400
110	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 27 years.	500
111	"Midnapur College Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Rajani Kanta Pal ...	200
112	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	1,700
113	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,000
114	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years.	5,000
115	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	450
116	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
117	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly
118	"Naivedya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prakash Chandra Pradhan, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	150
119	"Namasudra Hitaishi" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Bharat Chandra Sarkar, Hindu, Namasudra ; age 26 years.
120	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	500
121	"Narayan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 49 years.	1,200
122	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	700
123	"Nawakhali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kumar Arun Ch. Sinha, Hindu, Kayastha, age 30 years.	1,000
124	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 27 years.	400
125	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	About 3,500
126	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 63 years.	900
127	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	500
128	"Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Kabyapurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
129	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	400
130	"Pabna Bogra Hitaishi" (N).	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
131	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	500
132	"Palilvasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	300

* Suspended.

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	" Pallivarta " (N) ...	Bongong ...	Weekly ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	600
134	" Pantha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	300
135	" Pataka " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukunda Behari Mallick, Hindu, Namasudra ; age 32 years.	1,000
136	" Pataka " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Revd. J. D. Raw ...	500
137	" Prabhini " (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
138	" Prachar " (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,600
139	" Praja Bandhu " (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kaivarta, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	210
140	" Prajapati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ..	1,000
141	" Prantavasi " (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Jogeeh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
142	" Prasun " (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 45 years.	700
143	" Pratidhwani " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jagannath Mazumdar ...	300
144	" Pratijna " (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
145	" Pratikal " (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
146	" Pratibha " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
147	" Pratistha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Prasanna Goswami, Brahmin, age 23 years.	300
148	" Pravasi " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	5,000
149	" Priti " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
150	" Pritibarta " (P) ...	Tippera ...	Do. ...	Kali Das Pal, Hindu ...	500
151	" Puspanjali " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Kumud Ranjan Ray, Baidya, age 42 years.	400
152	" Rajdut " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. Rasa Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
153	" Rangpur Darpan " (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
154	" Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
155	" Ratnakar " (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	200
156	" Rayat " (N) ^o ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
157	" Sabuj Patra " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
158	" Sadhak " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 34 years.	200
159	" Sahitya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch, Samajpati Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	5,000
160	" Sahitya Parisad Patrika " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by case ; age 51 years.	2,000

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 62 years.	400
162	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	1,500
163	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kahetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
164	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya; age 36 years	450
165	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
166	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 62 years.	About 550
167	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose; age about 48 years.	300
168	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
169	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 32 years.	2,500
170	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Kumar Mitter; age 55 years.	6,000
171	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	900
172	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
173	"Santosh" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
174	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 51 years.	400
175	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
176	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	200
177	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	400
178	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	7,500
179	"Saurabha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	1,200
180	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netai Chand Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	350
181	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Hindu; Baidya; age 41 years.	200
182	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	125
183	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 38 years.	1,000
184	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,500
185	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
186	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 39 years.	250
187	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak." (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu; age 56 years.	1,000
188	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu; age 48 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
189	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 32 years.	600
190	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Pijus Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	1,200
191	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
192	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo; age 32 years.	900
193	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Majumdar	375
194	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 32 years.	300
195	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Perojpur, Barisal	Fortnightly	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 37 years.	300
196	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	300
197	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 50 years.	400
198	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,000
199	"Tambuli Patrika" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 34 years.	600
200	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	200
201	"Tapaban" (P)	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	250
202	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 42 years.	450
203	"Tattwa Manjari" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 43 years.	600
204	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 54 years.	300
205	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 44 years.	1,250
206	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukharji	900
207	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
208	"Tulsi Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhusan, Brahmin; age 55 years.	250
209	"Uchchasa" (P)	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
210	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,200
211	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 30 years.	About 3,000
212	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	450
213	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
214	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Bhushan Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	775
215	"Vasudha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	300
216	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 54 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
217	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
218	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,000
219	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
220	"Abhan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Chandra Dass; age 30 years.	2,000
221	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Do ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
222	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 50 years.	600
223	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	250
224	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Pamsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
225	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 49 years.	500
226	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
227	"Fraternity" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. W. E. S. Holland ...	150
228	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P).	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
229	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti; age 49 years.	2,000
230	"Krishnagar College Magazine." (P).	Krishnagar ...	Monthly ...	Besanta Kumar S rkar ...	200
231	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
232	"Rangpur Dikprakash." (N).	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Pramatha Nath De ...	300
233	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	2,000
234	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Weekly ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 43 years.	500
235	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P).	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
236	"Sri Krishna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sudhindra Nath Chatterji ...	500
237	"Students' Review" (P)*	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagannath Majumdar ...	300
238	"Sunday School Advocate" (P).	Tamluk ...	Quarterly ...	J. P. Meik ...	300
239	"Syamagram School Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Do.	600
240	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 51 years.	500
<i>Garó.</i>					
241	"Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
242	"Phring Phrang" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	D. McDonald ...	400

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi.</i>					
243	"Agarwalla" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chuni Lal Agarwalla ...	100
244	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ..	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	3,000
245	"Calcutta Samachar" (N).	Do. ...	Daily ...	Kumar Ganes Singh ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 24 years.	2,000
246	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi ...	Monthly ...	Revd. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
247	"Daily Price List" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Bhupat Ram ...	250
248	"Dainik Bharat Mitra." (N).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,500
249	"Daroga Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 30 years.	800
250	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 40 years.	5,000
251	"Bhaskar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain ; age about 48 years.	203
252	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
253	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala ; age 45 years.	300
254	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joahar. Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
255	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
256	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 63 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
257	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 71 years.	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
258	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
259	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur ...	Do. ...	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu. Kayastha ; age 43 years.	300
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
260	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ..	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	800
262	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 62 years.	940
263	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
264	"Adib" (N)" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Sayid Nawab Ali ; Muhammadan ; age about 32 years.	1,000
265	"Albalagh" (N)" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan ; age about 33 years.	1,000

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Urdu—concluded.</i>					
266	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ^o	Calcutta	Daily	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	800
267	"Negare Bazm" (P) ^o	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
268	"Refaquat" (N) ^o	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
269	"Durbin" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy	800
270	"Resalat" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Sajat Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 45 years.	8,000
271	"Safir" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
272	"Sadaqat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Gulam Hyder Khan ; Muhammadan ; age 38 years.	2,000
273	"Tandrusti" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
274	"Tirmezee" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 26 years.	200
275	"Iqdam" (N) ^o	Do.	Do.	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A. ; age 35 years.	1,000
<i>Uriya.</i>					
276	"Utkal Varta" ^o	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 51 years.	200

* Suspended.

Name of Institution	Address	City	State	Country	Notes
The University of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago	Ill.	U.S.A.	
The University of California	Berkeley, Cal.	Berkeley	Cal.	U.S.A.	
The University of Texas	Austin, Tex.	Austin	Tex.	U.S.A.	
The University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Ann Arbor	Mich.	U.S.A.	
The University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	Madison	Wis.	U.S.A.	
The University of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	Urbana	Ill.	U.S.A.	
The University of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.	Minneapolis	Minn.	U.S.A.	
The University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia	Pa.	U.S.A.	
The University of Maryland	College Park, Md.	College Park	Md.	U.S.A.	
The University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N.C.	Chapel Hill	N.C.	U.S.A.	
The University of South Carolina	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia	S.C.	U.S.A.	
The University of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	Athens	Ga.	U.S.A.	
The University of Florida	Gainesville, Fla.	Gainesville	Fla.	U.S.A.	
The University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Tuscaloosa	Ala.	U.S.A.	
The University of Mississippi	Oxford, Miss.	Oxford	Miss.	U.S.A.	
The University of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	Knoxville	Tenn.	U.S.A.	
The University of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.	Lexington	Ky.	U.S.A.	
The University of West Virginia	Morgantown, W. Va.	Morgantown	W. Va.	U.S.A.	
The University of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.	Norman	Okla.	U.S.A.	
The University of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	Lincoln	Neb.	U.S.A.	
The University of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan.	Lawrence	Kan.	U.S.A.	
The University of Colorado	Boulder, Colo.	Boulder	Colo.	U.S.A.	
The University of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	Tucson	Ariz.	U.S.A.	
The University of New Mexico	Albuquerque, N.M.	Albuquerque	N.M.	U.S.A.	
The University of New York	Albany, N.Y.	Albany	N.Y.	U.S.A.	
The University of Vermont	Windsor, Vt.	Windsor	Vt.	U.S.A.	
The University of New Hampshire	Durham, N.H.	Durham	N.H.	U.S.A.	
The University of Maine	Orono, Me.	Orono	Me.	U.S.A.	
The University of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Charlottetown	P.E.I.	Canada	
The University of Nova Scotia	Halifax, N.S.	Halifax	N.S.	Canada	
The University of New Brunswick	Fredericton, N.B.	Fredericton	N.B.	Canada	
The University of Newfoundland	St. John's, Nfld.	St. John's	Nfld.	Canada	
The University of the West Indies	King's College, Barbados	King's College	Barbados	West Indies	
The University of the South Pacific	Suva, Fiji	Suva	Fiji	South Pacific	
The University of Malaya	Kuala Lumpur, Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	Malaya	Malaya	
The University of Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Gujrati:				
1	Navroz (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly
2	Khulna (N)	Khulna ...	Do.

... ..

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE Noakhali Sammilani (Noakhali) of the 20th November refers to the recent conviction of a police constable named Gagan Chandra Pal on a charge of assault and wrongful confinement and regrets that policemen, whose duty it is to protect the people, should become their oppressors. Such policemen ought to be awarded exemplary punishment and not let off only with a fine as has been the case of the constable above referred to. Although certain policemen were punished some time ago in connection with what is known as the Aswadia grass-cutting case, they have not been dismissed from the service. The result is that police oppression continues here as before, and the paper is anxious to know whether these policemen will still be retained in service.

NOAKHALI SAMMILANI,
Nov. 20th, 1916.

2. Referring to the rumour about the Government of Madras intending to confiscate Mrs. Besant's press and prohibit her entrance into that province, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st November says that it does His Excellency Lord Carmichael's Government great credit that no harsh measures were taken against Mrs. Besant during her stay in Calcutta.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Nov. 21st 1916.

3. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November says that preparations were being made to honour Mrs. Besant during her recent visit to Calcutta but they were cut short by her abrupt departure for Madras, where it was said, further punitive measures against her were contemplated by the police. It is impossible that she could do anything detrimental to England, her own country. So it is for Government to decide how far it is right to act harshly towards her.

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 24th 1916.

4. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 21st November expresses the hope that the proceedings and decision in the dacoity case which was committed in the house of Gaurhari Modak, of Rauha, within the Sherpur thana of the Mymensingh district, will cure the authorities of the habit of concluding a dacoity to have been committed by *bhadralok* dacoits simply because the dacoits wore coats and shorts and used guns, revolvers and bugles. The practice of rewarding policemen for detecting *bhadralok* dacoits should also be discontinued.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 21st 1916.

5. The *Tippera Guide* (Comilla) of the 21st November says that a general panic prevails among the people because of the recent numerous arrests and house-searches. Dacoities also continue to be frequent. The outside public do not know what is the evidence against the men who are being interned. The police, of course, act in good faith but occasionally it may happen that malicious people supply them with wrong information, which raises their suspicions. Police informers, as a class are not a reputable set of men. The police recently showed great skill in detecting arms, etc., hidden in the Minerva Store at Comilla, but their policy of indiscriminate arrests is not likely to abate the public panic and they should be more circumspect in this matter than now. The public would be glad to see condign punishment meted out to the real offenders.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
Nov. 21st, 1916.

6. The *Charu Mihir* (Mymensingh) of the 21st November writes as follows :—

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 21st, 1916.

Arrest of respectable youths. The great activity shown by the Criminal Investigation Department officers in arresting respectable youths in different parts of Bengal has created a feeling of intense alarm and dissatisfaction almost all over the province. Government is greatly mistaken if it thinks that Indians do not abhor dacoity and other crimes as they should. It is equally in error if it supposes that the people of this country will not be dissatisfied if thousands of youths are detained in custody on mere suspicion and without trial, simply because a handful of youths have gone astray.

It is the duty of a Government to punish criminals, but it is equally its duty to see whether people are really guilty. To plead that it is difficult or inconvenient to hold a trial simply shows that the administrative machinery

is out of gear, and such a fact is discreditable to the ruling authorities. It is a matter of regret that many an official nowadays thinks he does his duty by merely urging such a plea and advocating the adoption of severe measures of repression on the strength of it. The Defence of the Realm Act in England has been enacted and is enforced with the sole view of preventing people from aiding the enemy in any way during the continuance of the present war. It is with a similar object that the Defence Act has been passed in this country, but it is to be regretted that officers in this country have begun to have recourse to this measure for the repression of even theft and dacoity.

The grounds on which the officials in this country intern respectable youths are strange enough. Your son had a talk with a guilty person somewhere, therefore, he must be arrested; your brother and a guilty person enjoyed the evening air on the river-side at one and the same time, therefore, your brother must be arrested; some guilty stranger youth has come to dine at your house in response to an invitation, therefore, any relation of the same age living in your house must be arrested; a youthful relation of yours has corresponded on business with another youth, unaware of the fact that the latter is a guilty person; this simple act of indiscretion is enough to blight his whole future career. It should be remembered, in this connection, that the people stigmatised as guilty have not had their guilt proved in a law-court. Nay, the officials do not even try to establish their guilt by a regular trial.

The character and social position of the men on whose report these youths are interned is now being actively canvassed by the public. Professional informers are universally detested. The occupation of these people would be gone if criminals of this type were once believed to have died out. It is therefore, a matter for reflection how far it is proper and dignified for Government to conclude a person to be guilty on the information furnished by these men.

Adverting to the arrests in Mymensingh, the paper declares that the activity of the police in this connection is not yet at an end. No one, however high, thinks himself safe. A mere cry uttered at any time from youthful levity or a mere letter written to another youth is enough to blast a youth's whole future life. The District Magistrate, Mr. Woodhead, assured the deputation that waited upon him in this connection that the arrests were being made, not on information supplied by common spies, but on that of men of position and respectability. But it is a question how far a man can be deemed respectable who makes it his business to inform against others. The value and reliability of such information may also be gauged by the fact whether such people seek posts for their relations as a reward for their services in this connection. We say all this simply because we feel it to be our duty to let the authorities know what the public think on these matters.

NAYAK,
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

7. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November says that it is said that Government is about to constitute a committee of

A rumour.

3 (with a Judge of the High Court as President and a Civilian and a Barrister as members) to look into the evidence against the men who are now undergoing internment in Bengal. It is also said that at the forthcoming Darbar in December, Lord Carmichael will announce the release of some of these men.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

8. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November writes:—

"Oppression in Eastern Bengal."

Dacoits and assassins are the enemies of the community. Every one detests them. People would be glad if they were caught and severely punished. But if those who are paid for catching dacoits and murderers enter the houses of innocent people, search their belongings and fail to find anything objectionable, or arrest innocent people, intense discontent is bound to be caused in the public mind.

Every British subject is a free man. If he is innocent his house is safe. Not even an official can enter his house without permission. Such is the privilege which every Indian enjoys under British rule.

Nowadays, however, the houses of many innocent people are being searched, and many innocent people are being arrested and kept in confinement. This is a very painful state of affairs. The sight of respectable people being thus dishonoured is causing pain to the public mind.

It has now become necessary for us to clearly express our feeling to Government regarding these searches and arrests.

The condition of Eastern Bengal is extremely distressing. The dacoits on the one hand and the police on the other have made the lives of respectable people miserable.

House-searches and arrests are taking place on an unprecedented scale in Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Barisal, Comilla and Noakhali. The public of Dacca, Faridpur, Barisal, Comilla and Noakhali dare not speak out their minds to Government in this connection, although the public of Mymensingh have done so. Mr. C. C. Das, Barrister-at-Law, and others interviewed the District Magistrate, Mr. Woodhead, and told him that people believed that the police were uselessly harassing them by house-searches, and that this was proved by the result of these searches proving futile in most cases. The Magistrate heard them for an hour and a half. We do not know what he said in reply. However that may be, the incident shows that the people of Mymensingh are not prepared to silently submit to injustice and oppression. If people knew who the dacoits and murderers were, they would arrest them. The only means of preventing useless house-searches by the police is to protest against them to the higher authorities. Unfortunately, in most places, people are not having recourse to this means. Let the leaders of the country tell Government, that although everybody would be glad to see punishment meted out to those in whose houses incriminating articles are found, the informers, on the strength of whose information houses are searched, should be punished when they give false information.

9. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November says that in these days arrests are so numerous that it is impossible to refer to them in detail. There is no knowing how many respectable men have been placed in confinement. What is this wave of anarchy which has swept over the country?

10. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th November says:—
It appears that the Criminal Investigation Department is very angry with Pandit Babu Rao Parharkar, and have lodged him in the Midnapur Jail under Regulation 3 of 1818. He was in the Dullanda House from the 20th to the 22nd October. On the 28th he sent us a post-card telling us about this and requested us to send him three books. We do not understand why Mr. Parharkar is being treated in this strict fashion. We are firmly convinced that in his case at least the police has been entirely on the wrong track, because we know fully well that he never used to see any one or go anywhere. The police alone knows what it has gained by inciting Government against him. If Mr. Parharkar is guilty then it would be difficult to find a more innocent man than he.

Regarding this, there is another matter which is also condemnable. His letters are never posted in time. Between now and the time that he started from Maheskhali or Chittagong his brother has not received any letter from him. The card which we have referred to above was written on the 28th October. For two days it remained with the Superintendent of the Central Jail and then with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for 22 days. At last it was posted for delivery to us on 22nd November from the Wellesley Street post office. The card was written in English and mention was made of three books: *Stri Ratnakar*, *Mokshamarga Pradip* and *Tukaramji Gatha*. If the letter had been written in Hindi or Marhati, then it would have probably reached us after six months or a year!

11. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th November praises the *Madras Mail* for some frank remarks in connection with Tilak's prosecution. The paper observes that before prosecuting men like him, Government should decide whether they are really dangerous or mere spent forces, so to speak. If they are dangerous, the most drastic punishment should be meted out to them. Such plain-speaking is good. The fact is, Government, without preconceived prejudice, should decide each case on its own merits. No really educated Indian can be deemed seditious unless he is mad. Those who really want to spread anarchy in the land ought to be punished by all means.

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

12. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November writes :—

Doings of the Criminal Investi-
gation Department.

Anglo-Indian papers show their displeasure whenever Indian newspapers criticise the Criminal Investigation Department. The Hon'ble Mr. Asad Khan, of Madras, who is not a newspaper editor, has also condemned the department in no uncertain terms. He says : " The growing power of the Criminal Investigation Department force and many indiscreet acts of its subordinate staff, whatever justification their increased functions during the war may have especially in their relation to all forms of political activity in the country, I venture to think are not calculated either to deepen loyalty or strengthen the foundations of British rule." What have the *Englishman* and the *Empire* to say to this? Here is another instance which fully proves how the subordinate officers of that department misrepresent things before the higher authorities. At the Hindi Literary Conference at Jubbulpore, Mr. Jagannath Prasad Chaturvedi read a paper entitled, " What should be the medium of instruction?" in the course of which he pointed out the shortcomings of English as a medium. The police reporters represented to the district authorities that one of the speakers had wholly condemned the English language. The President was asked by the Deputy Commissioner to produce the paper. He saw what was in the essay, and like a true Englishman requested the President to excuse him for the trouble to which the latter had been needlessly put to. Let the authorities now judge whether or not the Criminal Investigation Department men work in an objectionable manner. This proves that Indian papers are quite justified in criticising the department.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

13. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November writes :—

" The work of the police."

When the relation of the police with the public becomes one of co-operation and sympathy, only then will the police come to be an ideal force, not before, but in India that relation between the police and the public has still to be established. Government has occasionally appointed Committees and Commissions to inquire why it has not been and to suggest how it can be—only the other day Lord Carmichael appointed Mr. Gourlay to inquire into this question.

Unhappily, for some time past, Government officials have begun, displaying impatience whenever the police are criticised, and with Anglo-India, that impatience finds vent in the abuse of the Indian public. Not only Anglo-Indians, but Government officials also occasionally display this impatience in a fashion which causes surprise and regret. Only the other day, in the annual report on the police administration, the Inspector-General unhesitatingly said that Bengali newspapers daily published unjust and malicious criticisms of the police. Had he taken the trouble to find out the object of the Bengali papers he would not have described their criticism as unjust and malicious. That is why, in discussing that remark, we detailed the grounds of our criticisms. It is only the reform of the police we desire, and shall only be too glad if the police are purged of all defects. The people of the country are only too eager to co-operate with the police in freeing society of evil-doers; why that eagerness of theirs goes for nothing it is not for us to say—the report of the Police Commission makes that quite evident.

What Lord Carmichael said the other day at Sarda about the police was quite in keeping with what may be expected of a wise, experienced and popular Governor like him. He said that people say that the police have improved; why then do not the Indian newspapers admit as much? They are certainly not blind to the virtues of their own people—and the majority of policemen are natives of the country. In one sense, he said, it was a tribute to British rule, for people looked for a very high standard of conduct from the police as a result of that rule. In other words, the police were not so efficient and faultless as the public wanted them to be and that was why the public were sorry to find the police not coming up to the mark and criticised their defects in the hope of reforming them.

What a world of difference between Lord Carmichael's utterances and those of the Inspector-General! The Inspector-General seems to have bitterly resented the criticisms of the working of the police and been worried into calling them unjust and malicious. He could not even realise that criticisms

are a means of reform. He forgets that what discredits the police in effect discredits the people of the country, for the majority of policemen are our own countrymen; but Lord Carmichael has found out the reasons for these criticisms. He has understood that what the public want is to see the police come up to their own ideal of perfection, and that is why they criticise them whenever they find them going wrong.

Lord Carmichael has said that the way in which some policemen, knowing that there is a risk of their being murdered, have gone on discharging their duties, has convinced the outside world that it is a libel to call Bengalis cowards. Their work has demonstrated what could not have been demonstrated by a hundred speeches. This we have repeatedly said. We have said that the courage of the police in suppressing anarchism must evoke for them praise from the public. When even a high official like Lord Hardinge was afraid to enter the Indian quarters of Calcutta, in spite of his armed guard, and was content to hold a Convocation of the University at Government House and in the Town Hall, our police officers went about unarmed in the narrow lanes of the city in search of miscreants. All this redounds to the credit of the police. Praise of the police gives us pleasure rather than sorrow. If the police really becomes worthy of praise, the public would be freed from all apprehension. Not to speak of Governors, Secretaries, Judges and Magistrates, the public generally have very little to do directly with even Deputy Magistrates and Munsiffs; but with the police they come into contact every day. In the remote villages, it is the police who uphold and represent Government. So what we desire is, that the police should be deserving of praise to the fullest extent and that is why we criticise the defects of the police and draw the attention of Government to them; and though neither the Inspector-General of Police nor Anglo-Indian newspapers appreciate our motives, our popular Governor does.

Until the police so conduct themselves that the public come to regard them as their own, the latter will not come forward of their own accord to co-operate with them; until then, for lack of public co-operation, the police will find many obstacles to the due discharge of their duties. So in the interests both of the rulers and the ruled the police must be reformed—brought up to the highest standard. And the work does not seem, to be difficult either. The police are not badly paid and can easily resist temptation if proper discipline is maintained. In these circumstances, educated and respectable youths are being attracted to the force. Why should they disgrace themselves? Why should they not conduct themselves in the police force as they conduct themselves in other departments of life? If there is any special reason, let Government find it out and remove it. Lord Carmichael has understood that at times the police are blamed merely for carrying out the behests of Government and His Excellency has shouldered the blame therefor himself. He has said that it is not for the police to direct the policy of Government, and Government too have no right to cast on the shoulders of the police a responsibility which appertains to itself only. It is Government who is responsible for the administration of the country—the police merely carries out its orders. Government looks to the police to preserve the peace under the existing laws of the land; but for those laws themselves, the police are not responsible. If at times the police are found to be acting wrongly because of the general policy of Government or of its laws, they are not to blame therefor—the public in such a case ought to blame Government.

In this way, Lord Carmichael has done his duty by advising the public not to blame the police for acts for which Government really are responsible. Then, as regards sympathy, he said: "There ought to be sympathy on the part of Government with the public, and there ought to be sympathy also on the part of Government with the police." It is this sympathy which should be the root-principle of governing India—so said the King-Emperor during his visit to India. We also say that but for this sympathy, English rule would not be so popular in India. It is this sympathy with the public on the part of Government which is the basic principle of British rule in India. And the police are servants of Government; so it is only natural that Government should be kind to its own servants. But what is wanted is sympathy between the police and the public. It is doubtful if the public are in any way to blame for the existing lack of such sympathy. If the police are in any way to blame for

it, it is for Government to adopt the necessary remedial measures. Anglo-Indian papers do not understand this and abuse the public for not coming forward to co-operate with the police. Do they not understand that—as appears from the report of the Police Commission itself—it is the misdeeds of the police which prevent the public from co-operating with them? So if anybody is to be blamed, it is not the public.

If only the police would realise and show by their action that they do realise that their interests and those of the public are the same and that they exist only to defend the interests of the latter, it will be unnecessary to enter into these long discussions regarding the police, and then only will the constitution of the police force have justified itself.

Calcutta Samachar,
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

14. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November says:—

Staging of the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana* by the Alfred Theatrical Company in Calcutta.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company of Bombay, which was prevented by the Punjab Government from staging the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* on objection being taken by the Punjab Hindus have staged the same plays in Calcutta, although they are held just as objectionable by the Hindus of this place. The Calcutta Hindus should, therefore, request Government to prohibit the staging of these plays. Government looks on religious questions with an impartial eye and always punishes those who break the principle which governs its administrative policy.

Bangavasi,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th November invites the attention of Government to the report which appears

"A very grave allegation."

in the *Birbhumbasi* of the 16th November regarding the alleged theft and slaughter of a cow by some Musalmans and the desecration of many Hindu temples. The *Bangavasi* wonders why, even after this complaint, the police and the local authorities are idle in the matter.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

Jyoti,
Nov. 16th, 1916.

16. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 16th November thinks that the opinion

Obiter dictum in the Tilak case.

expressed by the Bombay High Court in the Tilak case, to the effect that the Civil Service being the agent of the Government, opposition to the former is tantamount to opposition to the latter, will make criticism of Government officials impossible.

17. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November says:—

Sadaqat,
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

A hope-creating precedent—The High Court judgment in the Tilak case.

We do not know how the Anglo-Indian papers have viewed the High Court judgment in the Tilak case, but we affirm that this judgment has created universal satisfaction in India, because it concerns not only Mr. Tilak but all those who are interested in political agitation in this country. We congratulate the Bombay High Court on its delivering such a judgment which has shown the glory of British justice in all its brightness.

Up to this time all those speeches and writings which have been dealt with by law have ended in the misfortune of the writer and the speaker. Unfortunately for us the Indian Press Act has proved so stringent that even the High Court Judges have openly declared their inability to give relief. The *Comrade* and the *New India* are illustrations of this. Those who had carefully read the judgments in the *Comrade* and *New India* cases were least hopeful about Mr. Tilak's case. Though they were fully aware that in Mr. Tilak's speeches on the whole there were no incitations towards revolt or overthrowing of British rule, yet there were certain passages which, when removed from the context, were likely to be misconstrued. This is why the Magistrate convicted Mr. Tilak.

The High Court judgment in the Tilak case is quite unique, in that it has completely set aside the findings of the Lower Court in regard to the subject of speeches and created a hope-inspiring precedent. Some parts of the judgment require a careful consideration, namely, some of the arguments put forward by Justice Batchelor. We would like to ask Justice Batchelor to tell us whether Government exists for the raiyat or the raiyat exists for Government. If the first proposition is true, then certainly the agents of

Government also exist for the subjects of the State. Under the circumstances, if the public becomes displeased with some agents, then Government ought to remove the grievances of the people, but if the latter proposition be correct, then the British Government will have to subvert the very first principles of government and at the outset shall have to consider the abolition of Parliament. At the present moment every citizen can carry his complaint to the highest temple of administration. The Ministers of the State have to explain everything to the public. This shows that in England and the Colonies the Government exists for the people. It is curious that Justice Batchelor, in his attempt to establish the close connection between the Government and its agents, has entirely forgotten to take note of the public altogether.

18. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 24th November, in continuation of its article in the issue of the 23rd, on the subject entitled as noted in the margin, writes:—

A hope-creating precedent.

SADAQAT,
Nov. 24th, 1916

In our last article we pointed out that the first duty and aim of Government is to make its subjects happy and contented, but this end can be achieved only when the Government not only respects the susceptibilities and the sentiments of the people but also tries to fulfil the legitimate demands of the people. Freedom of speech and writing is the only medium through which the officials can acquaint themselves with the wishes of the public. Mr. Tilak has, in one of his speeches, said that the British Government was foreign to India and that its main aim was to earn money and keep the people in slavery. The mind which has uttered those words is certainly not well disposed towards Government. If this had remained locked up in the bosom of the speaker then the law would not have taken notice of it. In the opinion of the Magistrate these words were likely to cause a great conflagration. May we enquire whether the presence of smouldering fire is less dangerous. The poet says:—

“ O Lover do not smother your love,
For this would be like covering the flame under the ashes.”

But why is a statement which is considered objectionable by the District Magistrate not held so by Justice Batchelor? From this it follows that the standpoints of the Magistrate and Justice Batchelor are quite different. When the latter weighed Mr. Tilak in the balance of justice he found that he had more virtues than failings. We place this problem before Government.

The educated public of India has already solved it. They have suggested the separation of judicial and executive functions. It is unfortunate for us that Government has not yet looked into things from the people's standpoint.

A spirited and violent speech is considered objectionable by Government, and if the Criminal Investigation Department continues to send in its reports regarding such speeches then sooner or later the speaker has to come to grief. Violent speech or writing is quite different from seditious speeches and writings. We are ready to say on behalf of Indian journals that it is not their aim to place additional difficulties in the path of Government. They are as great well-wishers of Government as the Anglo-Indian papers. The prosecution to which the Urdu journalists are subjected is the outcome of deep distrust and misunderstanding on the part of the authorities.

Those who have read Basanquet's "Bureaucratic Government" will agree with us that Mr. Tilak's speeches will pale into insignificance when compared with it. Judged by the standpoint of the Poona Magistrate the book ought to be forfeited, because it contains statements which are likely to bring His Majesty's Government into disrepute. Probably our readers will be astonished to hear that the author of the book is a member of the Indian Civil Service who was in charge of a division. His purpose in writing the book was that the Indian Bureaucracy may look on things Indian with a sympathetic eye and follow the same path of liberty and freedom as in the progressive countries of Europe.

SAMAY,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

19. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 25th November publishes a complaint to the effect that Babu Amrita Lal Mukherji, 2nd Munsiff of Tangail, holds his court up to a late hour of the evening (8 P.M. or 9 P.M., and hurriedly disposes of cases, without listening to prayers for adjustment, etc. His object is simply to dispose of his work as fast as possible, without caring for the quality of the work done.

Allegations against a Munsiff.

(d)—Education.

BANGALI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

20. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th November quotes the following from the *Sanjivani* :—

Ignorance in India and its remedy.

We agree with Mr. De La Fosse, Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, as to the indispensableness of compulsory education for India's progress. Nothing is so bad as ignorance, and nothing but the united efforts of Government and the people will avail to dispel the dire ignorance that prevails in the country.

JYOTI,
Nov. 16th, 1916.

21. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 16th November fully supports the

"A reasonable proposal"—
Proposed suspension of the Dacca University scheme.

resolution which the Hon'ble Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri will move in the Bengal Legislative Council proposing a suspension of the Dacca University scheme and an improvement of the existing colleges in the country with the money intended to be spent on it.

SURAJ,
Nov. 20th, 1916.

22. The *Suraj* (Pabna) of the 20th November cordially supports the resolution for suspending the Dacca University scheme, about to be moved in the Bengal Council

The Dacca University.

by Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri.

RAN PUR DARPAN,
Nov. 20th, 1916.

23. The *Rangpur Darpan* (Rangpur) of the 20th November requests the

The Rangpur College.

Magistrate of Rangpur to enquire into the complaints, made in the press, of *zulm* in connection

with the collection of subscriptions for the Rangpur College and see whether any *zulm* has really been exercised and all the money collected actually made over to the college fund. It is said that the wealthy men of Rangpur will not care to send their sons to this college but will send them to colleges in Calcutta. Poor men also will not be able to keep their sons in the college hostel, and the college, being situated outside the town, it will not be possible for them to attend it. It is rumoured that the Cooch Behar College will be abolished from the next session. If so, the Rangpur College may flourish with students from outside. But what will the people of Rangpur gain by spending lakhs of rupees on the institution? People are proposing the construction of tramway lines from all sides towards the college. The attention of the authorities is drawn to this proposal.

SADAQAT,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

24. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 24th November says :—

The new Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

We congratulate Justice Banerji on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University. We wish to draw his attention

to Moslem education in particular. When the Hon'ble Mr. Sundar Lal accepted the Vice-Chancellorship of the Benares University, the Moslems expressed their desire that Professor Ziauddin, of the Aligarh College, might be appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the University, but the *Leader* succeeded in defeating them. This shows that the want of a powerful Moslem journal in the United Provinces has brought about this undesirable state of affairs. We are entirely in favour of Hindu-Moslem unity. This is why we have requested the Vice-Chancellor to deal with Moslem education particularly.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 27th, 1916.

25. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th November remembers

Miss Regina Guha,

the trouble which arose in the Presidency College some years ago on account of some lady students being placed in the same class-room with male students. The paper does not, of course, fear any such trouble over the appointment of an educated lady like Miss Regina Guha as a professor in the Rangpur College, but cannot help saying that her appointment may be objected to as an encroachment on the preserve of males. The paper would, therefore, suggest that Miss Guha should be provided with a professorship in some first-grade women's college.

PRAJABANDHU,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

26. Now that the time for selecting text-books for schools is near at hand, the *Prajabandhu* (Brahmanbaria) of the 20th

Text-books on poetry.

November suggests that only books containing poems written in an easy style should be selected, for otherwise the memory of young boys will be overtaxed. The paper is also of opinion that prose text-books and poetical text-books should be separate instead of the same books containing both prose and poetical pieces.

27. *The Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November says:—
 The other day at a senate meeting of the Allama-
 bad University Mr. Jones objected to the proposal
 of Mr. Hill to allow unsuccessful B.A. and B.Sc.
 students to appear in subsequent examinations as non-collegiate students, on
 the ground that this would give the students an opportunity to come under
 undesirable political and moral influences. What a fine judgment this! Is
 sedition a thing which, like the German gas, fills the market-place? God alone
 knows through what spectacles these gentlemen look at things Indian.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR.
 Nov. 23rd, 1916.

28. *The Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November says that it is now
 some time since a sum of Rs. 20,000 was placed
 with Government by a Moslem philanthropist for
 the management of the Balijuri High School
 (district Mymensingh). Since then the school has been under Government
 management, but no building has yet been built for it and it has not yet secured
 affiliation or recognition. Its students are falling off and if Government
 delays in taking action, the school will cease to exist.

MOHAMMADI.
 Nov. 24th, 1916.

29. *The Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th November has a cartoon in which
 the School Final Examination is represented as
 cutting down the tree of high university education
 with an axe. In the letterpress "Punch" is described as saying that whatever
 men in power do—even if they destroy their own handiwork—seems becoming
 in them, and that it is a hopeless task to save high education from its
 impending doom.

NAYAK.
 Nov. 24th, 1916.

30. *The Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November deprecates any
 State help being given to missionary schools, where
 the teaching of the Bible is insisted on. Recently,
 in connection with two mission schools in Faridpur, complaint was made that
 the students were taught the Bible compulsorily. Once before a similar com-
 plaint was made and the grievance was redressed through the intervention of
 the Education Department. Now, again, the local public are complaining,
 but the school continues receiving Government aid.

MOHAMMADI.
 Nov. 24th, 1916.

31. *The Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th November is not satisfied with
 the reply given by the United Provinces Govern-
 ment to the question asked in the Legislative
 Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Samiulla, regarding
 Indian students in Christian missionary schools being given religious
 instruction, and observes:—

BANGAVASI,
 Nov. 25th, 1916.

It cannot be denied that students are, at least indirectly, given moral
 instruction on the basis of the Bible. And such a thing, one will not be wrong
 in saying, is an act of interference with the people's religion. Considering
 that the missionary schools are all aided by Government they ought not to be
 allowed to make the study of the Bible compulsory for their students.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

32. *The Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 25th November says:—
 Though there are five nominated Moslem
 members among the Commissioners of the Calcutta
 Corporation, yet there is not a single elected
 member. We are quite surprised to note their absence. We are not against
 mixed electorates, but if Bengal wants to preserve the pride of corporate work-
 ing and not allow communal ill-feeling to grow as in the United Provinces,
 then at the time of election the rate-payers should elect Moslem members as
 well. We do not know whether the five nominated Moslem members are doing
 anything for their co-religionists.

SADAQAT.
 Nov. 25th, 1916.

33. *The Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th November asks Government
 to order a prompt enquiry into the allegations
 which appeared in the *Bengalee* of the 20th Novem-
 ber regarding the mismanagement of the Lady Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta.

BANGAVASI,
 Nov. 25th, 1916.

DARSAK,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

34. The *Darsak* (Calcutta) of the 24th November says that the Bengalis must not depend entirely on Government for sanitary improvements in villages, but must themselves be up and doing in the matter with the co-operation of Government.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

BANGALI,
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

35. A correspondent writes to the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November that it is an unnecessary extravagance to have a European as the Manager of the Sarail Court of Wards' Estate, since a Bengali Manager can do the work equally well and at much less cost.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

36. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November dwells on the way in which raiyats are subjected by zemindars to numerous illegal exactions, and says that recently in the villages of Debinagar, Osmanpur, Hijlahat (in the Khoksha thana), Bil Katia and Jeristpur (in the Sibpur and Mukerkhali thanas) of the Kushtia subdivision of the Nadia district, the jotedar proprietors, Babus Gopal Chandra Sen, Jnanendra Mohan Mazumdar, Kishori Mohan Sarkar, Basanta Kumar Sarkar, Krishna Bandhu Biswas, Anath Bandhu Chaki, Haripada Chaki and others are collecting road-cess from their tenants at the rate of from 2 annas to 4 annas per rupee. Those raiyats who object to pay are harassed. The raiyats recently held a meeting to appeal to Government for relief. The Bengal *Praja Samiti* and the Jotedar's Association ought to take the matter up.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

37. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 25th November refers to the *Murshidabad Hitaishi's* apprehension that the resumption of indigo cultivation on a large scale in Bengal will in time bring about a revival of the horrible social and economic conditions depicted in the well-known book, *Nil Darpan*, and observes that this apprehension is utterly unfounded.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Nov. 26th, 1916.

38. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 26th November says :—
Railway journey is daily becoming quite as troublesome as road journey in pre-railway days. It is mainly due to the indifference of the Railway authorities and non-interference on the part of Government that pilgrims are put to such trouble in travelling on railways. There is another danger in railway travelling which is also growing very frequent. We draw the attention of the authorities to two recent events, namely, the recent Khulna railway dacoity, in which a masked man robbed a merchant of Rs. 3,000 and the Howrah incident, in which three Muhammadan *budmashes* entered an intermediate class lady's compartment in the guise of women. We do not know whether these incidents come to the notice of the higher authorities and what steps they take to prevent their recurrence. It would be well if Government paid more attention to these matters than it does now.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

39. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th November refers to the complaint which appears in a recent issue of the *Suraj* about a large area of land in the Pabna district being water-logged on account of the Sara-Serajganj railway line, and since the result of this will be to make the place malarious, as has been the case in many other districts, the paper asks Government to take prompt steps in the matter.

BANGALI,
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

40. A correspondent of the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November regrets that, in spite of repeated representations to Government, nothing has been done to drain the water in the Larayamutha Pargana (in Midnapore), which has for a long time been water-logged.

41. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th November reproduces an article from the *Bangavasi*, in which the latter paper, after noticing Major Hirst's report on the condition of the Hooghly, laments the steady silting up of the river as a result of the growing prosperity of the commerce of Calcutta. The *Bangavasi* does not think that much good will come out of the committee which is to be appointed in this connection.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 27th, 1916.

42. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th November publishes a letter from a correspondent who gives an account of the heavy damage which has been caused by repeated floods to more than a hundred villages situated to the south of the river Damodar, in the Burdwan district. These floods are due to breaches in the embankment, and the writer asks Government to have them repaired without delay.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 25th 1916.

(h)—General.

43. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November says that all India prays for an extension of Lord Carmichael's term of office as Governor of Bengal for two or three years. Bengal's desire for self-government has his sympathy. His existence at the head of the administration of the country will, therefore, be very useful at the time of the rearrangement of affairs after the war.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

44. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 25th November says that a public meeting is to be held at the Town Hall to pray for an extension of Lord Carmichael's term of office.

BANGALI,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

Ibid.
It is said that Anglo-India is not particularly pleased with His Excellency. The reason probably is that they dislike any ruler whom Indians like and *vice versa*. Lords Ripon and Hardinge were very popular with Indians and hence Anglo-Indians hated them bitterly, whereas Lord Curzon's name, which was anathema to Indians, is held in the highest respect by Anglo-Indians. Whoever be the ruler it is the Indians whom he rules. As regards Anglo-Indians, they do not stand in need of being ruled. Indian and not Anglo-Indian opinion as to whether a particular ruler is good or bad ought, therefore, to be accepted by the British Government.

Lord Carmichael has never been slack in repressing anarchism; rather, during his rule, numerous men have been interned and Lord Carmichael gave an explanation of these internments at the last Durbar at Dacca, with which the public were not satisfied. Nevertheless, the people do not blame His Excellency, for they recognise that he is their well-wisher, so they wish his term of office to be extended. He is a friend of the Bengalis and all Bengalis are confident that he will not injure them. After the war, great changes will come about and Lord Carmichael should be at the helm of affairs at that time. Hence the unanimous desire for an extension of his term of office.

45. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th November sincerely hopes that the meeting to be held in Calcutta in connection with the extension of Lord Carmichael's term of office will be a fully representative gathering, and that the Town Hall will be literally packed.

NAYAK,
Nov. 24th 1916.

46. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th November is glad that the proposal of extending Lord Carmichael's term of office in Bengal is under the consideration of the higher authorities. His Excellency has earned the love and respect not only of Bengalis but of Anglo-Indians as well. *Capital* writes:—"A bright nod, a congenial salutation made you at once most wondrous kind, for you could not help contrasting it with the Civilian glare of a bygone day, when to come between the wind and the Lieutenant-Governor's nobility was an unpardonable sacrilege." His Excellency has been long absent from home, and may consequently be reluctant to stay longer in Bengal; but if he consents to stay to complete the work he has begun and give stability to the reforms he has carried out, all Bengal will be grateful to him.

BASUMATI,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

SADAGAT,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

47. The *Sadagat* (Calcutta) of the 28th November says that, on the 1st of April 1917, Lord Carmichael's political connection will be severed from the country for the good and welfare of which he has spent his energies and intellect. He considered it his duty to captivate the hearts of the people. It is this that has impressed the people most. From all sides there is coming aloud the cry that Government should extend Lord Carmichael's term of office. These extensions are not new things. A precedent has been established since Lord Curzon's days. If, in his time, it was considered necessary to extend the Viceroy's term of office, then now, when owing to war many impending changes are going to take place, it is still more necessary that Lord Carmichael's term of office should be extended. He is fully cognisant of people's sentiments and the people love him. He should, therefore, be given an opportunity to give effect to those reforms for which the people have been waiting. His successor may be more liberal-minded than he; but he will require time to acquaint himself with the condition of things in the country. This will have the effect of retarding progress for some time.

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

48. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November would be glad if the rumour that Lord Carmichael has been given an extension of his term of office proves true.

BANGALI
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

49. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November writes:—

Lord Chelmsford.

An impression was prevalent in the country that Lord Chelmsford was not a sympathetic ruler, and the Anglo-Indian Press helped to confirm it, but his interview with the representative of the Associated Press of America has dispelled this idea. His Excellency quite appropriately said that he would try to meet the legitimate wants of the Indians and at the same time suppress revolutionary ideas. Things must change. India must be given equal rights with the Colonies, and this will increase the strength of the Empire and prevent the germination of the seeds of sedition and revolutionism.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 21st, 1916.

50. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 21st November, in the course of a long article, says that the Secretary of State's Council stands in the way of India's progress and should therefore be abolished at an early date. The post-war reforms should aim at this and in future the Secretary of State for India should be paid from the British Exchequer.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 27th, 1916.

51. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th November, referring to the vacancy caused in the Bench of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes by the retirement of Nawab Abdur Rahaman, writes:—

Judgeship of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.

It is rumoured that a Musalman will be appointed to the post. Nawab Abdur Rahaman was a very able and impartial Judge. None can, therefore, object to a Musalman like him being appointed in his place. What is wanted is that a really competent man should be appointed, no matter what his creed or caste may be, but unfortunately recommendation instead of competence carries the day in these matters. Examples of this are not rare in the Calcutta Small Cause Court. Not much knowledge of law is required for the dispensation of justice in this court. Moreover, the Judges have to dispose of suits at a very high pressure, so much so that they do not always find time to read the plaints or the written statements and often have to arrive at decisions on hearing the pleaders only. For this reason, the Judges of this court have not to write judgments, but have only to note their decisions in the Minute Book. Under the circumstances it is necessary that only competent and experienced men should be appointed Judges of the court. We know of cases in which even-handed justice does not seem to have been dispensed in the court. Considering the liberal salaries which are paid to Judges of this court, it should not be difficult to find good men for the Bench. Everything depends on the selection. The attention of Government is drawn to the matter.

CHINSURA
VARTAVANA,
Nov. 19th, 1916.

52. The *Chinsura Vartavana* (Chinsura) of the 19th November will be

Rai Bahadur Jogendra Chandra Ghosh recommended to the Bench,

glad to see Rai Bahadur Jogendra Chandra Ghosh appointed to the vacancy which will be soon caused on the Calcutta High Court Bench by the retirement of Mr. Justice Digambar Chatterji. The Rai Bahadur is an able and learned Vakil and a true patriot.

53. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 16th November takes exception to the suggestion made by some newspapers that Miss Hannah Guha should be appointed as assistant to Miss Cornelia Sorabji in the service of the Court of Wards. Miss Sorabji, a Parsi lady, became a lawyer and was made an encumbrance on the female zemindars of Bengal, who will have to maintain Miss Guha also if she is appointed her assistant.

JYOTI,
Nov. 16th, 1916.

54. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th November notices the reply given by the Government of the United Provinces to the question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Chintamani regarding Government servants attending political meetings, and observes that the matter should be made clear, so that Government officials may know for certain what kind of meetings they may attend and what not.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

55. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th November refers to the recent resolution carried in the teeth of official opposition in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces in favour of extending trial by jury to all the districts of that province and anxiously waits to see what action Government will now take on this resolution. In the Bengal Legislative Council also, Babu Akhil Chandra Datta is about to move a resolution for extending trial by jury to all the districts of the Presidency Division. Let us see what fate awaits it.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Nov. 24th, 1916.

56. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th November thinks that the scheme of holding District Durbars in the Bombay Presidency will be beneficial to that Province, and regrets that no such scheme has been formed in Bengal.

NAYAK,
Nov. 27th, 1916.

57. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November protests against any Buddha relics being sent out of India to Ceylon. India ought not to be deprived of them.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

58. Considering the high prices of food-stuffs in Bengal, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th November is of opinion that instead of occasionally paying grain compensation allowances to employes receiving salaries of less than Rs. 12 per month, Government should grant an all-round increase of pay.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

59. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 27th November heartily thanks *Capital* for its suggestion about Bengalis being taken in every department of the military service, and remarks that since there is every likelihood of the war lasting for some time yet, and since in the countries involved in the conflict even old men and boys are being called in as soldiers, the Government of India might admit able-bodied Indian youths into the army and send them to Mesopotamia and Egypt after giving them a proper training. Such soldiers, says the paper, will gladly lay down their lives in the service of the British Raj.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Nov. 27th, 1916.

60. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November says that at the present time the Nadia district is wholly administered by Bengali officers and it is being ruled well. Nevertheless, Anglo-Indian writers speak of the unfitness of our countrymen to rule. Things would be very well indeed if at the present time the Commissioner of the Presidency Division also were a Bengali.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

61. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November thanks the Government of India for recommending the abolition of the indentured cooly system.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

62. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th November offers its grateful thanks to Lords Hardinge and Chelmsford for the proposed abolition of the indentured labour system, which will make their names as famous as that of Granville Sharp.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

63. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November says that if any one collects what we have been so long writing about the coolie system then it will form a big volume, but we have determined to write about it as long as the system is not abolished. In our issue of the 13th October we wrote (*vide*

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

report on Indian Newspapers for the week ending 21st October, paragraph 28) that the Colonies concerned had already deliberated upon the question in June, though no report of it was published in India. Now that the Government of India has discovered that those things which were not disclosed have come to light they have published their 13-month old communication on the subject to the Secretary of State for India, dated the 16th October 1915. This shows that this is quite different from the communication that was sent on the 23rd December 1915 (referred to in the *Fiji Times*). We do not know why Government has not published this.

We are very glad that the Governments of the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Madras recommended the abolition of the coolie system altogether. The Government of India also did not make light of the difficulties of the Kangani system in vogue in Ceylon. There are certain restrictions binding the coolie in Ceylon. Lord Hardinge wanted to set the coolie free from these also. We do not, however, understand how the adoption of the Kangani system will remove the evils of the system in vogue now.

BANGALI,
Nov. 22nd, 1916

64. Since it is open to the Government of India to put a stop to indentured labour with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India and Parliament, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November does not think that the matter should be postponed till the termination of the war.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

65. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November, referring to the case of the Nana Sahib Chief of Aundh in Bombay, writes that justice demands that he should now be restored to his throne. The present ruler will again succeed to the throne when the Nana Sahib dies, for the Nana is childless.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

66. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November says that the recent advances of the British army in France have upset the plans of Hindenburg and compelled him to despatch fresh troops to the western front. This is exactly what the Allies want—to relieve the enemy's pressure on Rumania. The British are also steadily advancing towards Bapaume. The situation at Verdun remains unchanged. The French do not require to make further advances in this region at present. An advance here is necessary for the Germans, but they are no longer able to achieve any success either in offensive or in defensive warfare.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

67. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November writes:—
“Russia”—Peace. Nowadays even in those places on the eastern front where Germany is gaining successes she is unable to display much vigour. It seems that it is only to divert the attention of the Russian General that the Germans are making small advances in some places, for, as soon as the Russians counter-attack, they fall back. Nevertheless, the Germans are saying that Russia is trying to make a separate peace with Germany. But why should Russia be anxious for peace when German arms are failing to gain any success? She is now devoting her whole strength and making enormous sacrifices to emerge victorious out of the contest. Why should she talk of peace now? Surely the Germans are spreading such rumours to serve their own purpose.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

68. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November writes:—
“Turkey.” A state of stalemate prevails in the Turkish theatre of the war, neither party being able to make any headway. Turkey could have launched an offensive in the Caucasus, Mesopotamia or Persia, if Germany had helped her; but in the present state of affairs that is impossible. A German newspaper urges the necessity of

recapturing Basra at any cost for the realisation and safety of the Berlin-Bagdad scheme. The German Generals, however, will not send reinforcements to Asia so long as a final decision is not arrived at in the European theatre of war. Consequently, there is no chance of the Turks assuming the offensive in Irak Arabia at present. They will pass this winter as quietly as they are doing now.

69. The *Khulna* (Khulna) of the 23rd November says that the Allies are

The end of the great war.

now succeeding on all sides, the English are advancing along the Ancre, the French along the

Somme, and the Russians and Italians are pushing forward also. Rumania is bravely neutralising the enemy's attacks and even the Serbs are making headway. Germany seeks consolation for all her defeats by sinking merchantmen indiscriminately.

70. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th November writes that

Good or bad?

when Rumania joined in the war, it was expected that she would help materially in crushing Austria

and cutting off the German route from Berlin to Constantinople and on to Bagdad. Actual events, however, have turned out differently. One expert believes that Rumania by first invading Transylvania, helped to relieve the enemy's pressure on the Russian General Brussiloff. But for this relief, Brussiloff might have been forced to evacuate Galicia and Bukovina. After doing Russia this service the Rumanians fell back in orderly retreat before Falkenhayn, holding the frontier passes against the enemy as long as they could and thereby delaying his advance into Rumania considerably. The delay she has utilised to reorganise and re-equip her own forces. By holding up Falkenhayn she delayed Mackensen's advance also in the Dobrudja. If at this moment the Allies enter Monastir, the Bulgars will find themselves in great difficulty. The Russians in Galicia by this time have improved their position and are preparing to resume the offensive. A combined forward movement by the Allies from Galicia and Salonika will crush German ambitions in the Balkans.

Another expert's view is that the Rumanians made a mistake in entering Hungary first; they should first of all have entered Bulgaria—that would have meant a decisive success. Had Rumania been able to carry on the struggle in the Balkans vigorously, she would have compelled Germany to divert many of her troops to the east and so facilitated the allied offensive on the west. Rumania should have concentrated all her energies at the outset on the destruction of Bulgaria. There is still time for Rumania to save herself if she adopts a new plan of campaign. But if Rumania had advanced into Bulgaria Falkenhayn might have possibly advanced into North Rumania and hindered Russia from helping Rumania. That would have meant a diminished chance of success for the Rumanian attack on Bulgaria.

71. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th November writes that

"Victory or defeat."

Germany has realised that the situation is getting serious for her, and hence is organising her man-

power on an absolutely unprecedented scale for a tremendous struggle. The entire population is being pressed into military or semi-military service, even Bulgarians are being utilised for the purpose, and the whole Empire has been transformed into one vast munition-workshop.

The Allies too, though confident of ultimate victory, recognise that the prolongation of the war means loss to themselves, and hence they are making vast preparations to bring things to a head as soon as possible. England and the Colonies are recruiting fresh forces, foreseeing that victory will be very difficult if the Central Empires are allowed time to convert themselves into vast camps.

A short while ago Marshal Hindenburg, speaking to a newspaper representative, said that none could foretell the duration of the war, and he scouted the possibility of the Anglo-French forces ever breaking through the German lines of trenches on the west. This seems rather arrogant in view of the recent British successes along the Somme and the Ancre. It may be that the oldest line of German trenches has not yet been broken through, but it is undeniable that it has been bent. It may be that new lines of trenches have been made behind which are impregnable, but that is a question which the next spring will see answered.

KHULNA.
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Nov. 24th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Nov. 24th, 1916.

Hindenburg also remarked that the French and Russian forces were used up. This also seems an exaggeration. If it be true, how could France have driven the Germans back from Verdun? Probably Hindenburg merely wanted to hearten his own countrymen. If Russia is not fighting actively now, it is because of the severity of the winter, which has now set in, and also because she is now actively trying to succour Rumania. Russia's forces are so numerous that she is never likely to be lacking in men. The Germans are hurriedly moving on towards Rumania, and if they can conquer that country before winter, the effects of the British blockade of Germany will be wholly nullified and she will get plenty of supplies from Rumania, as she has already done probably from Constanza.

Germany anticipates that the pecuniary resources of the Allies will be exhausted before long, while the Allies expect that Germany's man-power will reach its limit very soon. In the latter event, Germany's defeat will be inevitable. Unless Germany has seasoned troops in reserve or can train up men this winter, she will be undone before next winter; but if she conquers Rumania, the struggle will be prolonged.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

72. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November expresses surprise at the action of Germany in calling for soldiers in Poland to volunteer for service under the Kaiser. The war is not yet ended. It is madness for the Kaiser now to proclaim Poland's independence and call upon Polish soldiers to fight for him.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

73. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November says that the recent British advance on the west has served its purpose in preventing Germany from diverting troops from the west towards Rumania. The English probably do not want to advance much further before winter, but to resume their advance next spring. Russia has expended her munitions and cannot press on. The signs all point to a resumption of the fight on a gigantic scale next spring.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

74. Referring to the occupation of Monastir by the Serbians, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th November says:—

The occupation of Monastir is really a victory for the Anglo-French troops, because but for them it would not have been possible for the Serbians to take the place. The Serbians would have been exterminated but for the allied troops, who secured for them a passage through Greece to Macedonia. They have taken an important place within a very few months, a fact which shows how Fortune favours them. One will not be wrong in hoping that the Belgians will be similarly lucky. In fact, no one can say which way things may turn yet, nor is it possible to say, until the war comes to an end, which side will win.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 26th, 1916.

75. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 26th November says:—

The war—The situation at the fronts. When Rumania entered into the war she and her Allies thought that its duration would be considerably shortened, but after three months' fighting it has become clear to Rumania and her Allies that the situation has become very complex. The present condition of Rumania is extremely critical. It is doubtful whether the Allies will be successful in saving Rumania, although Russia has sent a considerable force to fight the enemy there. The military critics are now wondering why Germany has brought forward such a huge army to crush Rumania. They were from the very start dreaming about the weakening of the man-power of Germany. Many surmises are being made to explain this, but no one has yet been able to give a satisfactory solution of the mystery. The fact is that Germany has placed Rumania in a very critical position and made the Allies very anxious.

The most conspicuous event of the week is the fall of Monastir. Last week's telegrams indicate that the Bulgarians will not be able to defend Monastir any further. This is the first opportunity which the Serbians have got since their expulsion to enter their motherland. Germany may have become anxious about Serbia after this, but this will not probably divert her attention from Rumania, because that would be against her settled policy. She never leaves a thing unfinished. The allied victory at Monastir will not prove effective until Kavala is captured.

During this week no news has been received about Russian offensives or counter-attacks. There have been no significant events in the eastern front, but in the Caucasus a very big Turkish army is operating against the Russians.

76. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th November writes:—

"Rumania in danger."

The same fate, it seems, will overtake Rumania as has overtaken Belgium and Serbia. The enemy has been attacking her from three sides, and if he becomes successful in even two directions she will be crushed. To-day's telegrams say that the Germans have been successful in two directions. Most probably a great battle will soon be fought in the plains of Wallachia. If the Rumanians can gain victory in this battle, the situation may change in their favour, but there is little chance of this. The Germans have also completed the Saurus tunnel in the Bagdad Railway. The *Statesman* has asked in wonder where Germany has got such a number of men as to send a strong army to conquer Rumania besides guarding the extensive French and Russian fronts? If Rumania falls, Russia will be put to great disadvantage, with the result that she will not be able to rear her head again.

77. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th November writes:—

The civilisation of the west.

"All is fair in love and war" might have been true in uncivilised days, but this maxim ought to have no place in the present days of our much-vaunted civilisation. The Germans, however, have by committing terrible atrocities on the men, women and children of the countries they have occupied during this war, proved the utter hollowness of the Occidental civilisation which so long looked down upon the civilisation of the East. They are said to be even trying to inoculate French prisoners with tuberculosis. Indeed barbarity was lurking under the glittering cloak of the civilisation of the West.

78. Although the clash of arms in Europe, writes the *Nayak* (Calcutta)

"The war in Europe—Thought for the future."

of the 27th November, raises but a faint echo in India, Indians cannot afford to be indifferent to it, because it is likely to bring, sooner or later, extreme misery to their homes. Whichever side may win, the Allies or the Central Powers, the world's commerce will not attain its old position for years to come. The war has been destroying the artisan classes of all the great manufacturing countries of Europe. All the manufactories have been converted into munition factories. The number of merchantmen has been greatly decreasing; and above all, Europe has been squandering her hoarded wealth through the mouths of cannon. Consequently, even if the war ends to-day, Europe will not be able to recover from the shock for at least ten years. And it is doubtful whether the world will ever again get such cheap articles of necessity as Germany used to supply it with. German competition has destroyed Indian industries and turned Indian artisans into labourers. The result is that India is now dependent on the West for the supply of even the smallest articles of necessity. She has got this supply during the last two years from the stock she had in the market; but this will soon be exhausted and very shortly Indians will be faced by the want of many an article of necessity.

So long India was taking manufactured articles from Europe in exchange for raw materials. This exchange was undoubtedly to her disadvantage and was causing a drain of her wealth. Now, however, there are no buyers for her raw materials and none to supply her with cheap manufactured articles. None will again be able to send to her markets such articles. Japan has been trying to do it, but her manufactories are not so extensive as to be able to supply the want of all India. It will take her at least 10 years more to build such manufactories. She has not also the talent and capacity of Germany in the matter. She may sell cheap at the beginning to capture the market, but when the market is captured she will be obliged to raise the prices of her articles.

How then will the wants of India be supplied? It is a serious question, and should now engage the attention of all Indians.

79. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November says that the con-

"Rumania."

dition of Rumania is critical. The Germans have advanced far into the country and may even reach Bukharest. If Bukharest is taken by the enemy, the country is sure to fall.

NAYAK,
Nov. 27th 1916.

DINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 27th, 1916.

NAYAK,
Nov. 27th, 1916.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

Its only hope lies in the advance of the Serbs in Bulgaria, necessitating a reinforcement of the Bulgars with German contingents drawn from Rumania.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

80. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th November, referring to the present military situation in Rumania, writes that Falkenhayn has not been able to make headway in North Rumania, where it is most important that he should advance. Probably the Austro-Germans have now come up to Philias. They are also trying to advance 35 miles southward from Crajova, where they will come up to the bank of the Danube. Russia is said to be massing troops in Wallachia. The Bulgar King has recently visited Constanza, which shows that there is no risk of a Russian or Rumanian attack there now.

BASUMATI
Nov. 29th, 1916.

81. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th November reviews the situation in Rumania by a few general statements and writes:—

The latest news says that the Rumanians have not retreated further in Kimpolung. West of Kimpolung they have retreated once south of the Rotter Turm Pass and thrice south of the Vulkan. The Rumanian General, however, has not incurred much danger in those retreats. If necessary, the Rumanian army will be able to make an orderly retreat, for which the way is clear. The Austro-Germans in Kimpolung will no longer be able to advance on Piteshti and cut off the retreat. The Russians have gained an advantage over Mackensen by occupying a village 4 miles southwest of Czernavoda. Rumania is defending herself well. There is not much cause for anxiety.

BANGALI,
Nov. 27th 1916.

82. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 27th November says that it is extremely difficult for France and England to send troops to Rumania. Russia alone can help her with troops and she is doing her best in the matter. But as Russia has to guard many sides, the help she is able to render to Rumania is not sufficient for the latter's requirements. In Dobrudja the Russian troops are helping the Rumanians and the situation there is favourable; but in Wallachia, the granary of Rumania, they are being continuously pushed back by the enemy. The enemy seems to be aiming at replenishing his own granary by conquering this Rumanian province. Dr. Dillon writes in an English magazine that Rumania has brought this danger on herself by not conducting her campaign in conformity with the advice of the allied Generals. However that may be, if Rumania falls, it will be a serious blow to the Allies; for, with resources derived from this country, the enemy will be able to protract the war indefinitely.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

83. Referring to the recent Hindu-Moslem conference held at the rooms of the Indian Association in Calcutta to formulate a scheme of self-government in India, the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November writes:—

Even though these Hindu and Moslem leaders worked in unison, no real progress for the country will be possible till the masses of the population, Hindu and Moslem, come to cherish good feelings towards each other, and that will not be possible till mass education spreads among them. That is what our leaders should now work for. As for self-government, our rulers will give it to us when we are fit for it. There is no reason to distrust the chivalrous spirit of our rulers after their unselfish attempt to succour Belgium. We must trust our rulers. God has placed India under them for India's good.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

84. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th November writes that Dr. Gaur in his recent address at the Provincial Conference of the Central Provinces said that the British people had always been the friend of small nations and it was not likely that they would misunderstand Indian aspirations for self-government. As for India's fitness, "the history of all self-governing nations has been the history of nations who have learnt self-government by experiment." Our Government has been progressive, but its rate of progress is very slow. Things may, however, change for the better after the war.

85. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November is glad to learn

The meeting of Hindu and Moslem representatives.

that the Hindu and Moslem political leaders who recently met at the Indian Association rooms to formulate a scheme of self-government for India after the war were generally unanimous in their recommendations. What differences of view were found to exist, centred on the numerical ratio of the Bengal and United Provinces Moslems, but it is very likely that they will be settled at the next Lucknow sitting of the Conference.

86. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 26th November writes:—

Our intermediaries—A joint deputation of the Congress and the Moslem League in England.

The English people have now commenced to take some interest in us. The other day some English members of Parliament who are interested in Indian affairs met at a conference to get up a deputation to Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India. These well-meaning politicians believe, and rightly believe, that it is their duty to remind the Government of its responsibilities to India. We have full confidence in the British sense of justice. We fully believe that when reminded of its responsibilities it will certainly endeavour to fulfil the pledges it has given to us. When the Government is convinced, it will certainly grant us self-government on the same lines as the Colonies. We, therefore, suggest that a joint deputation of the Congress and the Moslem League should proceed to England to educate the English public in regard to Indian affairs.

87. The *Sanjay* (Faridpur) of the 17th November writes:—

The Defence of India Act—Some observations.

We Indians now cherish some quite legitimate political aspirations, but it is our duty to see that in seeking the fulfilment of those aspirations, we do not defy our rulers; we must patiently and constitutionally try to bring about their fruition. Government believes that education has turned our heads. We ought by all means to try to disabuse the minds of our rulers of this wrong impression.

88. The *Chinsura Vartavaha* (Chinsura) of the 19th November thanks

Sir Rabindra Nath's refusal to visit Canada.

Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore for the strong sense of self-respect shown in his refusal to visit Canada.

89. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November takes the

The Moslem Hitaishi and swaraj.

Moslem Hitaishi severely to task for saying, in connection with cow-killing disputes between Hindus and Musalmans, that if *swaraj* is granted, the Musalmans will have to clear out bag and baggage. To a newspaper which is subsidised by Government, directly or indirectly, *swaraj* may be a bugbear, and it is warned not to indulge in mischievous ravings when all India is trying to sink personal differences and build up a nation under British protection.

90. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th November has the following:—

National respect.

Never before was national self-respect so nobly vindicated as in Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's refusal of Canada's invitation to lecture in her territory. That refusal has enabled the whole Indian nation to realise national self-respect with a vividness unknown to them before.

This feeling of national self-respect is a most important sign of the times. It is because of their vivid realisation of this national self-respect that Indians have learnt to love their country, which love, in its turn, has taught them to love the Empire, which latter, again, has awakened in them a longing for military distinction.

We have been living with the English people for nearly a century and a half, and for nearly a century and a half have constituted them as it were the custodians of our well-being. In every household there must be at times more or less bickering, but it would be unwise to fear a disruption of the household from mere occurrence of such bickering. The English, from the position they hold in this country, may not unaptly be likened to an experienced housewife, and it is the function of a housewife to settle all differences in the household and make all its members live amicably.

It behoves the English people to remove all causes of complaint, to annul all measures such as the Press Act and the Defence Act, which wound the national self-respect of Indians, and to inspire them with feelings that will

MOHAMMADI
Nov. 24th, 1916.

SADAQAT,
Nov. 26th, 1916.

SANJAY,
Nov. 17th, 1916.

CHINSURA
VARTAVAHA.
Nov. 19th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

BANGALI,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

make them proud of their position as citizens of the British Empire. An experienced housewife, it is said, and not without reason, should never govern with a loose rein, but why resort to severe measures, when a little love or sympathy would serve the purpose just as well?

NAVAK.
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

91. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 22nd November writes:—

"Do you remember brother?" As boys, the school where we studied (we had not the good fortune to undergo a course in a *path-sala*), had a servant who used to come and call out to us "Do you remember, brother?" and hearing his words we hurriedly dressed and prepared for class. We do not recall those loving words now, which call up a hundred sweet memories of our childhood, in order to urge somebody else to go to school, but simply in order to put you in mind of the National Council of Education, built up so fondly, and lovingly and hopefully. We utter again those words of childhood. "Do you remember, brother?" Brother, do you remember that hopefulness and exaltation; those earnest efforts on the part of many of you to build up the National Council of Education; that trouble about seducing many of the pupils from the schools where they formerly studied, those attempts to bring over good youthful degree-holders, Premchand Raychand scholars—all the agitation and the brag of the time? Have you ever inquired what has been the upshot of those zealous efforts of the *swadeshi* era—purely temporary and effervescent in their nature? About Rs. 9,00,000 was given as a donation at the time. Have you ever inquired as to what has happened to that money? Your National Council of Education first suggested the model for the Benares University, for Rabindra Nath's Bolpur *Brahmacharyya Asram*. A rocket, when fired, ascends and makes a fine show, but when it descends, it is difficult to find the charred wood which is all that is left of it. Let us try once now to find out the charred remains of the National Council of Education.

It has come to the end which all sensations are bound to come to. We do not care now to rake up the miserable story of the past. We have no Paranjpes or Gokhales or Tilaks, and there can be no Fergusson College here. No Bengali can pass his days in poverty on Rs. 25 per month for the sake of his country. Surendra Nath possesses Rs. 5,00,000, and the college professors here all work on high salaries, for these colleges are business concerns—all grab as much profit out of them as they can. Our students read in order to make money, so professors teach for the sake of money and colleges are established for the sake of monetary profit. Namyoshis, Chipinkars, Aptes, Tilaks, Gokhales and Paranjpes cannot be born here. Anglicised Bengalis forgot that in order to cultivate knowledge one has to embrace poverty, so the end of the National Council of Education has been what it was expected to be.

In these days when Home Rule and self-government are being loudly demanded, we feel bound to ask, "Have you been able to keep up what you set up?" Why are you unable to keep up the National Council of Education which you yourselves enthusiastically created? Why is the work of the *Sahitya Parishad* going on badly? Why is the Banga Lakhmi Mill a failure? Your so-called leaders direct these organisations. The unpleasant truth is that these leaders are mere machines for making money and nothing else, they have lost all their national individual manliness. If nevertheless occasionally they are led away by some feeling and sentiment other than money-making, that is merely a survival of the past. You lack the energy and perseverance to carry on any great work. You are all sensation-mongers, make believes; the one achievement you are capable of, is passing examinations,—even that you are losing.

And why? because you are luxurious, wanting in self-restraint, in performance, in reverence and faith. Men who are enervated by luxury are incapable of hard work.

Then also, we have lost all sense of collective good and place too much faith in individual good. Surendra Nath wants India to be saved, but only by himself. Bhupendra Nath could not brook the idea of Surendra continually representing Bengal in the Supreme Legislative Council and tried to oust him. Contrast this with Bombay, where Mr. Gokhale was allowed to represent his Province for 11 years continuously. In Bombay people preferred the public good to their own aggrandisement, but in Bengal, no real

work is done—only class-feeling is aggravated. Japanese writers, in reply to Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's recent speeches there, have pointed out how, with them, the State is more important than the individual. Europe is showing her belief in that principle daily by shedding the blood of her best manhood, but our Babus cannot realise the glory of collective strength and hence they are incapable of real work and are content merely to advertise themselves.

92. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November is shocked at the arrangement made by the leaders of Rangpur for holding theatrical performances in connection with the local agricultural exhibition, when the war in Europe is causing distress all over the world, the condition of the jute market has given rise to wails among agriculturalists in Bengal, and the people of Rangpur have subscribed munificently towards the establishment of the Rangpur College and according the Governor a suitable welcome. Every one who wants to maintain his position as a respectable man in the district must attend the performances which have been organised by the leaders and officials. On the first night the theatre sold more than Rs. 1,500 worth of tickets. Who knows how much more will be sold on the next two days?

"Theatrical madness in Rangpur."

SANJIVANI.
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

93. Adverting to the complaint which has been made that subscriptions for the Rangpur Carmichael College have been raised from the cultivating classes by force through the agency of the police, the Secretary of the College Committee writes to the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November indignantly denying the charge. The police have had nothing to do with the raising of subscriptions, which has been entrusted to committees formed of respectable gentlemen in each locality. If any policeman or anybody else has extorted subscriptions without authority, let the aggrieved man come forward with his name, address, etc., and the College Committee will be glad to look into his case and try to see justice done.

The Rangpur College.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

94. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 23rd November writes:—
What is the aim of Government. Ten months ago the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon delivered a speech, at the University Institute in the course of which he said that the main duty of Government is to preserve peace and order. We pointed out at that time that this was not so, and that the first duty of Government was to secure the good of the people. In the present article we want to examine the opinions of the political philosophers on the subject. The Indian political philosophers held that the King should rule for the good of the people. This is also the opinion of Mill, Mazzini, Bhuntschli, and Wilson. An examination of their opinion will show how incorrect are the views formulated by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon. What he has pointed out is only a portion of the duty of Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Lyon's conception is exactly what some people thought at the time of the partition of Bengal, that the boycott only consisted in boycotting foreign sugar and salt.

The duty of Government according to the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon and political philosophers.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

The Indian Government should now place before it the conceptions of the philosophers, and see how far they have been successful in practically working those ideals. The celebrated poet Dante has said "The merits of Government may be tested by its promotion of the general welfare of its subjects." It is not clear from the statements made by the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon whether the Indian Government has accepted the dictums of the political philosophers whom we have referred to. From the standpoint of the principles laid down by the members of the Civil Service they are eminently successful in maintaining order and peace in the country. We accept this, but in the words of the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, "Good Government is no substitute for self-government." There is therefore a great necessity for Home Rule.

95. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November says that Lord Morley once declared that India was the brightest jewel in the British Crown, if India were excluded, the British Empire would practically cease to be.

"India's place in the British Empire."

HITAVADI.
Nov. 24th, 1916.

Anglo-India, however, never took kindly to this view and strongly opposed His Lordship's scheme of constitutional reform then as it now opposes the system of provincial autonomy foreshadowed by Lord Hardinge in his despatch on the Delhi changes and the changes suggested in the recent memorandum submitted to Lord Chelmsford by certain members of the Legislative Council.

Of course, this opposition of Anglo-Indian journals is not unexpected, but its unreasonableness ought to be exposed. They complain, in spite of official declarations to the contrary, that India's contribution towards the war has been niggardly. Some want to raise a big war loan in India, and the *Englishman* suggests that India's resources in men and money should be better utilised. As for men, India has never been backward in furnishing men for the King's armies whenever required. As for further pecuniary help, the *Englishman* scouts the official view that large loans cannot be raised in India. It says that huge loans can be raised if a large rate of interest is conceded, and it belittles the help given by Indians in sending soldiers, because all extra cost thereby incurred is borne by England. It also calls on Government to act up to the resolution adopted by the non-official members of the Supreme Legislative Council two years ago that India should share in the cost of the war. This last remark is really ridiculous. The opinion of these councillors counts for nothing when they ask for constitutional reforms, but weighs a great deal when they suggest pecuniary help for the war. Anglo-India forgets that India has no glorious position in the Empire when Indians ask for the glorious rights of full citizenship, but when it is a question of monetary contribution, a very exaggerated conception of India's place in the Empire is formed. It is shameful for the *Englishman* to refer to India's proud place in the Empire and the value of non-official Indian opinion in this fashion in connection with a question of raising money. The *Englishman* might well explain in detail how other parts of the Empire have contributed more than India towards the successful prosecution of the war. Sir William Meyer's testimony on the subject is directly contradictory of this view and presumably more reliable. As for the subject of India's help in supplying munitions, Mr. Chamberlain's statement in this connection is satisfactory. It is to be hoped he and others will not be misled by views like those of the *Englishman*.

Calcutta Samachar,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

96. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 24th November, in referring to Mr. Mackenzie's interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, says:—

The Viceroy interviewed.

Whenever we hear hope-inspiring statements from Lieutenant-Governors, Governors and Viceroys, we at once interpret them as good omens and ruminate over them again and again, and in their light change our settled convictions. The Viceroy (if he had so liked) could have clearly given an outline of his intended policy, but we do not know why British statesman, when referring to India, always like to speak in a circumlocutory way. It may be that no sinister design underlies this mode of speaking, but we must say that the adoption of such a method gives a vagueness to all statements. This is why we find that though the world has been ringing with the cry "Bravo India! Bravo India!!" during the last 2½ years, yet no one can tell us whether the British Government or the British people has formulated any well-defined policy in regard to India.

Hitavadi,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

97. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th November supports the objection taken by some Indian Princes to being called "Chief." It is no use saying that this designation of "Chief" has been long in use and hence is justified. The designation "Eurasian," though an old one, has been dropped, and so has Namasudra been substituted for Chandal. On the railway lines, by the way, the word "Native" is often used in offensive contradistinction to the term "Gentleman." This is greatly to be deprecated.

98. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th November writes:—

The pay of Bengali soldiers.

The price of skin has risen of late and white skin and black skin are equally in great demand. Hence England is going to import negroes from South Africa. In our country more Bengalis are to be taken into the army, although the double company has got its full complement of men. We would suggest that, since skin is so dear, the price of living black skins might slightly be raised—that the pay of English-educated Babu youths might, like that of young Englishmen, be raised to, say, Rs. 25 a month. If this is done 10,000 young Bengalis might be collected. If one has to pay Rs. 17 for a maund of brinjals, one may do worse than fixing the price of Bengali boys at Rs. 25 a month. Let the expenses on other items be

Nayak,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

curtailed and more money spent on getting such men for the army, and there will never be any lack of soldiers.

99. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 24th November considers it a great pity that while so much is being done in England to prevent the wastage of food and to regulate the

The situation in India.

prices of food-stuffs, the Government in this country should be doing nothing, although everything is steadily becoming dear and dealers are holding back their goods. Two months hence the want of paper will make things very difficult for newspapers and the printing of school-books will have to be stopped. Then there is the wide-spread panic which has been created by the arrests and internments under the Defence of India Act. About 50 per cent. of our friends and acquaintances, especially those in East Bengal, are in grief, because some member or other of their family has been interned. It is the duty of the people to discuss matters which tend to preserve the country's peace. But, says the paper, who is going to speak out and who, again, is there to listen to such talk so long as the people themselves do not care for one another? No one will act according to such advice. Silence at a time like this is almost an offence.

100. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 25th November warmly endorses *Capital's* suggestion that in addition to a Bengali double company, small bodies of Bengali artillery,

Bengali double company.

cavalry, aeroplanists, etc., should be raised and sent to France to convince Germany of the folly of believing Bengalis to be anarchists.

101. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th November refers to the report, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Murshidabad Hitaishi*, that with the revival of indigo culti-

"The *Nil Darpan* again."

vation in certain parts of the Murshidabad district, criminal cases between European planters and Indian raiyats have cropped up again. The paper is afraid lest the old days of oppression of poor raiyats by indigo planters should be revived and asks Government to nip the mischief in the bud.

102. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 26th November writes:—

Indians should own shipping companies.

We suggest that Indians should establish shipping companies, invest capital in them and take financial help from Government. These Indian-owned ships will help Government in lessening the number of enemy sea-going vessels in Indian waters and in this way compete with other countries and open a new source of livelihood to Indians.

We know full well how treacherous the countries which are fighting England now have proved. They filled their pockets by robbing Indians. We at one time thought them to be friendly towards England.

We do not, therefore, want their ships to come into Indian waters again.

NAYAK,
Nov. 24th, 1916.

BENGALI,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 25th, 1916.

SADAQAT,
Nov. 26th, 1916.

RAJENDRACHANDRA SASTRI.

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 2nd December 1916.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 49 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 2nd December 1916.

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REPORT PART II

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending Saturday, 23rd December 1911

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2. Foreign politics.

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8. Miscellaneous.

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63	200
13	"Food and Drugs"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Habul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47	500
17	"Herald" (N)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48	2,000
19	"Hindu Review" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	Do	Sadhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Buksh	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37	200
42	"Rela and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 29.	400

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

642. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—It goes without saying that there is no more unpopular department in India than the C.I.D. It must be so when its activities

The C. I. D.

are employed in capturing criminals, not on incontrovertible evidence but on mere suspicion. The inevitable result is that many innocent men come within its clutches, and this naturally creates alarm and bitterness of feeling in the country. Has the reader any idea as to the amount of public money expended in maintaining this department which is so burdensome to the people, and how it is growing year after year? Within the last decade the cost has increased nearly tenfold. Did political crime also rise ten times higher in 1913-14 than it was in 1904-05? Has political crime been increasing year after year? That alone can justify the Government in spending more and more money in successive years to build up the department. At the same time, if political crime is really on the increase, it does not reflect credit on the rulers, but shows that there must be serious defects in their administration. One of the main reasons for the increased expenditure is the payment of large fees to certain favoured counsel to conduct even a petty, so-called political case which might very well have been left to ordinary pleaders. Owing to the institution of these political cases, some of these counsel, not very brilliant lawyers, have become immensely rich at the expense of the tax-payer. Government has no money for sanitation or education, but it has more than enough to pay exorbitant fees to these lawyers for conducting cases started at the instance of the C.I.D. Thus it appears that though there is not much love lost between the people and the C.I.D., the former are compelled to maintain it in comfort and luxury.

643. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—Lord Carmichael's speech at Surdah bearing upon the policeman's moral code and his tremendous responsibilities and pleading for hearty co-operation between the police and the public, has been received with great approbation by those for whom it was indirectly meant. The word "police" is as unpalatable to the people as the name "Tristram" was to Tristram Shandy's worthy father, and whenever the head of the Government has something to say on the police, the public are prepared to fall foul of him, no matter what his words may convey, for it is taken for granted that such words are of set purpose uttered to shield the police and justify their conduct. His Excellency took a just, reasonable and thoroughly impartial view of the duties and obligations of the police and their relations with the people. Character may, however, be secured in the police if the right stamp of men, intelligent, educated and respectable, be chosen—men who will rise superior to temptation, and think it worthy of themselves to extend their hands as a sign of protection and good fellowship, unpolluted by unlawful gains. Despite the labours of Police Commissions in the past, the police have yet to be reformed on a sound basis, and this reform should be in the desired direction.

644. The *Bengalee* writes:—Sachindra Lal Mitra was a schoolmaster who was convicted in the Khulna conspiracy case and sentenced to transportation for seven years in 1910. He served part of the sentence at Port Blair and the remainder in different jails in India. On completion of his term of imprisonment he was released from the Presidency Jail on the 1st November. On the same day an order was issued for his internment and it was served on him on the 9th. It is quite clear that his internment had been decided upon before his release from jail, and it is equally certain that there could be no other charge against him than that on which he was convicted seven years ago. He was placed on trial on a certain charge and duly punished, but scarcely has he come out of jail than he is interned. The only evidence in his case can be the evidence on which he was convicted long ago. So far as the journal can judge, an internment of this kind is not defensible on any principles of equity or justice. Nagendra Kumar Guha Ray, whose case must still be remembered, has been interned in

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the village of Serampur in the Noakhali district. Although it is his native village, all his relations live in Noakhali. Nagendra Kumar has not been given an allowance. He is in debt, but is prevented from earning a livelihood. He has to walk two and a half miles and back every day to report himself at the thana, and is suffering from asthma and other diseases.

BENGAL
28th Nov. 1916.

645. Commenting on the internment of Sachindra Lal Mitra, the *Bengalee* writes:—Were any charges formulated against him? Was his explanation taken thereon? What new materials could the police have obtained to justify his internment? Absolutely none, so far as the journal can gather. Has personal liberty become such a trifling thing in Bengal that a man can be deprived of it upon mere suspicion founded upon something which he might have done seven years ago and for which he has been sufficiently punished? Is he not to be permitted to start afresh, and to have the opportunity of outliving the suspicions which his conduct at one time might have created?

(d)—Education.

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646. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—When people are demanding self-government, is it not ridiculous to find a University Bill from which even the semblance of popular control has been carefully eliminated? The proposed constitution of the Patna University is a wonder of wonders. There exist all the bodies and functionaries which a University usually has, namely, the Senate, the Syndicate, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. These bodies, however, are mere shams, for the Senate has no control over the Syndicate nor the Syndicate over the Vice-Chancellor, and even the Vice-Chancellor has no control over the mufassil colleges.

(h)—General.

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647. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it has enquired several times along with other Bengali contemporaries why the services of Lord Carmichael should not be retained until the conclusion of the war instead of appointing a new Governor in his place. While referring eulogistically to His Excellency's popularity with all classes of the people, the journal adds that it need not be concealed that the Defence of India Act is being enforced in Bengal in a way which has rendered the administration very unpopular, but in this matter the Government of India is the supreme authority.

TELEGRAPH.
25th Nov. 1916.

648. The *Telegraph*, commenting on the adverse criticism of certain sections of the people of Bengal on the administration of Lord Carmichael, writes:—The gravamen of the charge they lay at the door of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal lies chiefly in the assumption that he is too soft-hearted to rule Bengal during these times of unrest and sedition, that he lacks the stamina which some of the rulers of other provinces are supposed to possess in the matter of instilling fear into terrorists and of re-establishing law and order amid unrest and lawlessness, but a scrutiny of the successive measures adopted by Lord Carmichael to stamp out anarchy would indicate that, far from being soft, His Excellency could assume the rôle of a just but stern ruler when necessity demanded a strong hand to cope with a difficult situation. The numerous arrests and internments testify to this fact. In this the C.I.D. seem to have been given a free hand. The talk of terrorising the people by means of drastic measures through the agency of the police is all very good, but the people demand that the police act in accordance with the law and be above reproach in their dealings with criminals, both ordinary and political. It is therefore gratifying to note that His Excellency in his speech at the Police Training College at Surdah has made the point quite clear in spite of the croakings of the malcontents. It is an axiomatic truth that crime ceases to flourish in proportion as the efficiency of the police increases, and the prestige of the Government increases.

in proportion as the efficiency of the police increases. The journal enquires how the police are to gain the confidence of the people, so that the prestige of the Government may be enhanced. Not surely by a rule of blood and iron! The paper then cites the following as a supposed typical case of police investigation, which does not redound to the credit of the police:—A is a poor man of the *bhadralok* class who is accused of cheating B, a menial servant, of money entrusted to his charge by his employer. On the bare allegation of B the man A is marched off to a thana, where he is searched and then handcuffed and taken through the streets from one police-station to another. When the case comes up for decision in court, he is found to be innocent and is acquitted. Though set at liberty by the police, he is shunned by his fellowmen simply because he was handcuffed and paraded in public. Now, who is to be held responsible for all his unmerited troubles and all the reproaches heaped upon him by his fellowmen? What is more, when he recovers his belongings which were taken away by a subordinate police officer during the search, he finds some money missing. When he demands it, he is threatened with prosecution. Who is to be held responsible for this loss? In explanation the paper states that it does not mean to say that a case of this nature occurred recently, or that it accuses the whole police force. What it means to convey is that cases of a similar nature were almost of daily occurrence in former times, and the people cannot therefore be blamed if they do not confide in the police.

649. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, commenting on the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon's congratulations to Dr. S. K. Mallik on the completion of the Bengali Double Company and on his regret that it was not a battalion or a division, thanks Mr. Lyon for his good wishes, but remarks that a battalion, much less a division, is not possible so long as the pay and status of the Indian soldier are not improved. Another thing necessary is the removal of the official distrust of young Bengalis. The C.I.D. are under the impression that the bulk of the latter are anarchists and revolutionaries, and this idea is unfortunately also shared by the higher and responsible authorities.

650. The *Bengalee* writes:—The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, committed themselves to the policy of abolishing the system of indentured labour in the Colonies. They are unwilling, however, to give immediate effect to this policy lest the interests of the planters in the Colonies should suffer, and a period of five years has been tentatively fixed, after which the system will be abolished altogether. The Government of India think that it will not be enough to put an end to indentured emigration, for free emigration will still continue to exist, and Indian labourers will be prevailed upon, under false pretences and pecuniary advances, to emigrate to the Colonies. Some of the abuses to which the present indentured system is liable will be unavoidable in a system of free emigration. The journal wishes to know why it is necessary to allow even free emigration to the Colonies. It should not be the business of India to supply labour to the Crown Colonies. Besides, no amount of Imperial and Indian legislation can protect ignorant Indian coolies from the misery and suffering consequent on living in a foreign land under degrading and demoralizing conditions. There are numerous ways of evading the law, and the planters can make the lot of the coolie hard and miserable under any form of legislation.

651. The *Bengalee* writes:—A rather curious case was recently tried in the court of a Deputy Magistrate of Alipur. A number of men living at Baruipur were accused of assaulting some excise officers who went to a house early in the morning to make a search. The men living in the house and some neighbours came out, armed with *lathis* and *daos*, and threatened the excise officers, and it was not till police assistance was obtained that the search could be made. The Magistrate acquitted four of the accused and fined two. The journal has nothing to say about the decision of the Magistrate, but it is quite clear that the *bona fides* of the men cannot be questioned. Dacoits are very much in evidence just now, and if they can pose as Germans, they would not hesitate at passing themselves off as excise officers. Villagers ought to have some protection, if not against dacoits, at least against public servants who allow themselves to be mistaken for dacoits by not being in uniform when performing their

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duties. In this particular case the excise officers should have applied to the police for help before raiding the house.

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652. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Those who live outside Calcutta are not directly affected by the arbitrary acts of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, but that is no reason why they should not know the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen residing in the city and sympathise with them in their distress. Not only can the Trust demolish the house of a citizen in the name of improving the city, without providing for his accommodation, but it claims to acquire his land which is not required for the improvement scheme. As the reader is aware, this is illegal and has been held so by the High Court. In fact, no manager, administrator or executor of an estate can part with property without the order of the Court, and it is the deliberate opinion of the Court that the Improvement Board have been illegally confiscating property. The journal calls it confiscation because the people in most cases object to the acquisition and especially to the method employed in acquiring the surplus land. In conclusion the journal remarks that Government cannot be too careful at the present moment. The people affected by the Trust are the people who have a stake in the country. They are peaceful, law-abiding and simple; most of them are poor middle class men. Let not discontent prevail amongst them, or arbitrary conduct on the part of any executive officer make them lose faith in the sense of justice of Government.

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653. Commenting on the recent trouble which Mr. Tilak had with the Gadag authorities over his attempt to address the people of that place, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the humorous side of the affair should not be lost on the public. Why are the authorities so nervous about Mr. Tilak? Why are they not proud of him when he can secure the love and esteem of crowds of people wherever he goes? He may be dangerous if he gives them bad advice, but he never asks his audience to break the laws of the land or molest the authorities. All that he does is to appeal to their higher sentiments—patriotism and loyalty—for the purpose of regenerating the country by constitutional means. Why then is he regarded with such fear, especially as he does not travel with bombs in his pocket but with only a tongue in his mouth? What danger did the Gadag authorities apprehend if Mr. Tilak were allowed to address an assembly? If he had preached sedition, he might have been again tried and taught a severe lesson. The incident has disclosed a defect in the Bombay Police Act which will doubtless be removed by the Bombay Government.

F. P. MCKINTY,
Special Assistant.

13, ELYSIUM ROW,
CALCUTTA,
The 2nd December 1916.